

# Controlling Stormwater Runoff Volumes

PERMEABLE INTERLOCKING CONCRETE PAVERS

The goal of PICPs is to mimic, if not improve upon, a site's predevelopment hydrology by retaining as much stormwater as possible in the base/subbase, so that it can infiltrate back into the ground.

<u>Permeable Interlocking Concrete Pavement (PICP)</u> is considered a Low Impact Development (LID) Best Management Practice (BMP) for stormwater management.

As a distributive infiltration practice, PICP conserves space by providing a functional pavement and Stormwater Control Measure in one system. Various methods are used to model the site hydrology and calculate runoff calculations such as flow rates and volumes. Depending on the hydrology model used, a curve number or a runoff coefficient is needed to represent the PICP site condition.

## Curve Number for PICP System

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) method characterizes site runoff based on hydrologic soil type, land cover and amount of rainfall using a parameter known as a curve number (CN). Curve Numbers predict direct runoff

from rainfall excess, and can range between 30 to 100, with lower numbers indicating lower runoff potential. Caution should be applied when using CNs for permeable pavement. Results can underestimate stormwater runoff in small watersheds (under 5 acres) for small storm events (below the 2-year storm), so for these cases, calculations should be verified by another method. Sample CNs per USDA Technical Release-55 are listed on this page. However, traditional hydrologic modeling requires CN modifications to properly model permeable pavement to account for reservoir storage. CNs for PICP systems can range anywhere between 45 for A soils to between 70-80 for D soils.

# What is the Stormwater Runoff Coefficient (C) of the PICP System?

C represents the percentage of rainfall that becomes runoff based on the surface type and is used in the Rational Method to determine peak flow rates. This runoff calculation is overly simplistic and does not account for rainfall intensity, duration, or reservoir drainage. A C value of between 0.25 and 0.40, depending on subgrade permeability, is appropriate for PICP systems when using the Rational Method.

### Credit for Pervious Service

Correctly designed, installed, and maintained, PICP systems have surface infiltration rates higher than that of almost any natural soil, and several times greater than the maximum possible rainfall intensity. This is why a PICP surface should be given complete credit for "100% perviousness," as would a meadow or forest.

## Controlling & Reducing Stormwater Runoff

PICPs can detain or retain water quality volume through storage in the aggregate base and subbase. Most design storm requirements are easily

controlled in the underground reservoir created until the subgrade soils infiltrate the water or until underdrains release the volume at a controlled rate.

25 SPELLMAN PT. RD.

COVER DESCRIPTION  Condition	CURVE NUMBER for hydrologic soil group				
	Percent Inpervious	А	В	С	D
Woods		30-35	55-66	70-77	77-83
Pasture		39-68	61-79	74-86	80-89
Row Crops		61-72	70-81	77-88	80-91
Lawn, Parks		39-68	61-79	74-86	80-89
Commercial & Business	85	89	92	94	95
Industrial	72	81	88	91	93
Paved Roads, Parking Lots		98	98	98	98
Roofs		98	98	98	98

Source: USDA Technical Release 55

#### **SUGGESTED LUNCH & LEARN COURSES**

<u>Using Municipal Roadways to Control Stormwater in Urban Environments with</u>
<u>Permeable Interlocking Concrete Pavement</u>

Commercial Applications for Interlocking Concrete Pavers

<u>Using PICP to Meet Stormwater Treatment Objectives</u>

<u>Long Term Performance and Maintenance of Permeable Interlocking Concrete</u>
<u>Pavement Systems</u>

PICP System Design & Construction